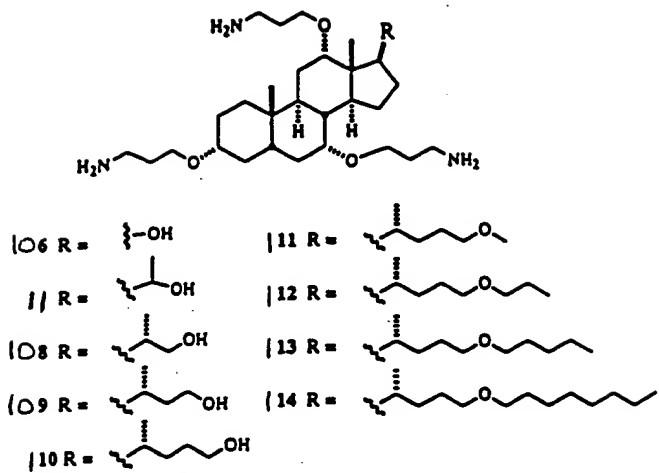


FIGURE 1



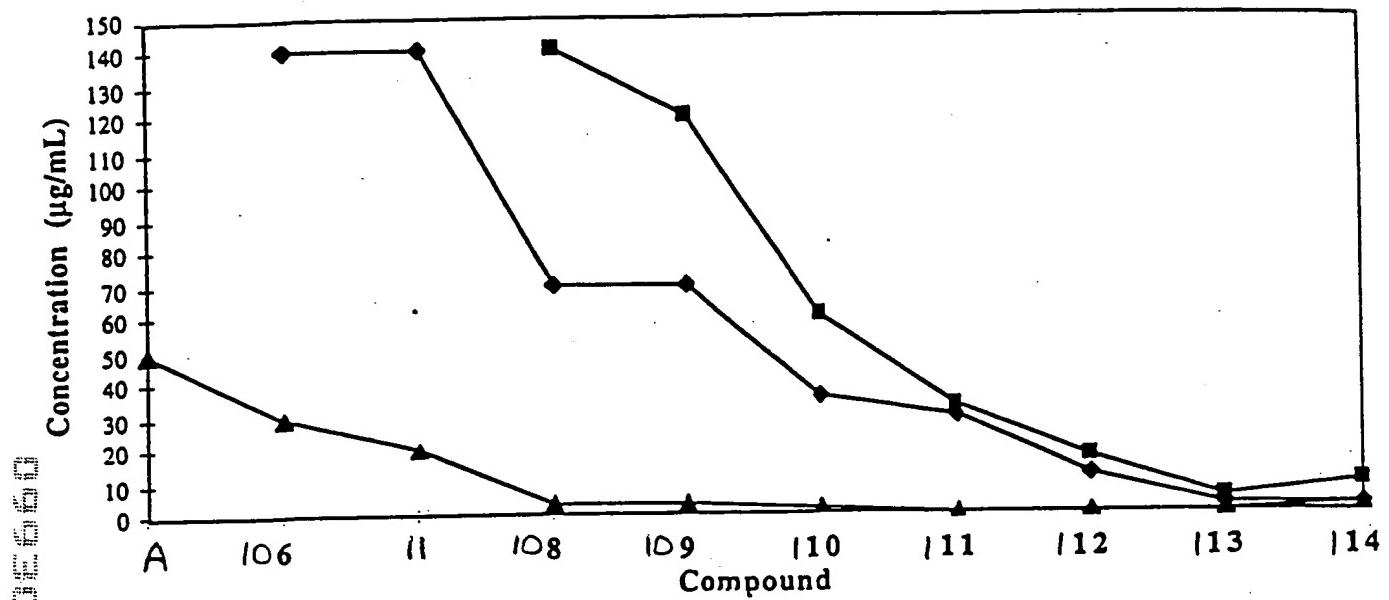


Fig. 2

Figure 2. Plot of the compound number in order of increasing steroid side chain length vs. \blacktriangle concentration required to lower the MIC of erythromycin from 70 to 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (note that PMBN (3) is included); \blacklozenge MIC; \blacksquare MBC with *E. coli* (10798).

FIGURE 3

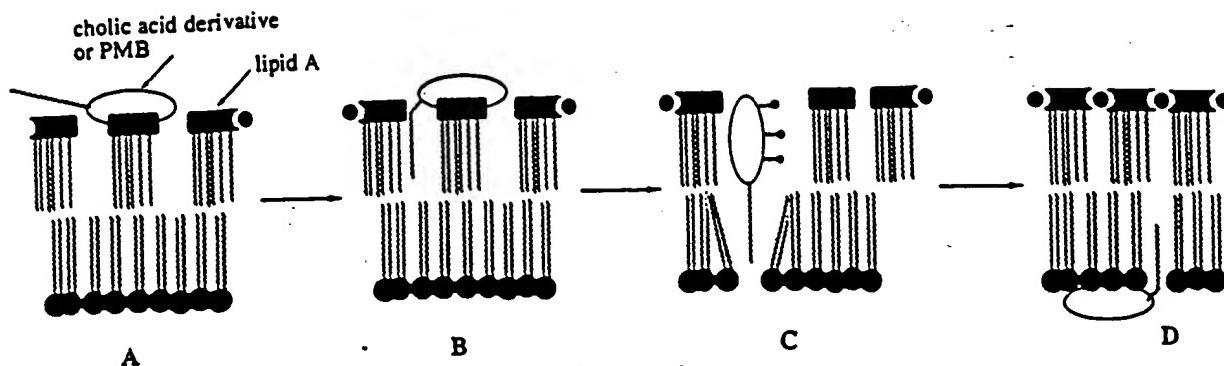


Figure 3 Proposed mechanism for action of cholic acid derivatives and PMB
A. Association of cholic acid derivatives or PMB with lipid A disrupts the lipid A cross bridging and increases the permeability of the membrane. B. A hydrophobic chain (if present) inserts into the membrane, facilitating incorporation of the remainder of the molecule into the membrane. C. Insertion of the molecule into the membrane further increases permeability of the membrane and allows self-promoted transport. D. As the compounds pass through the outer membrane, they gain access to the cytoplasmic membrane.

FIGURE 4

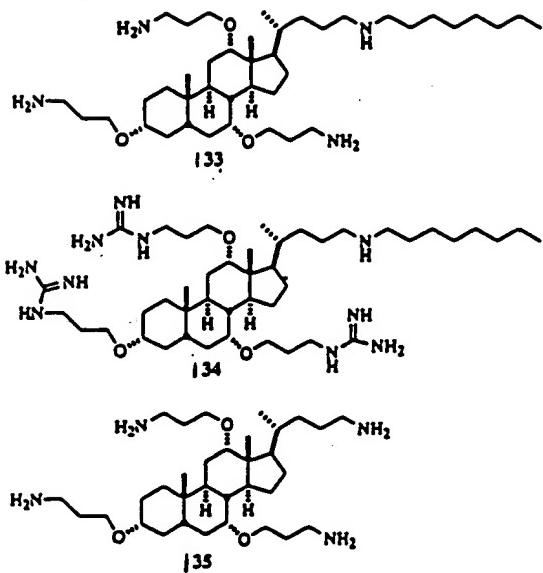


FIGURE 5

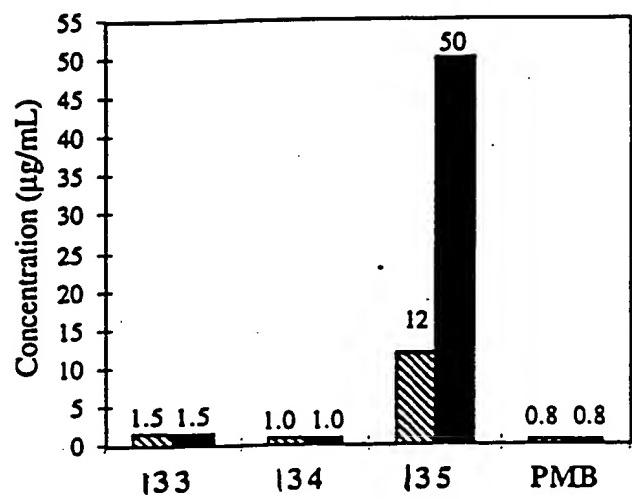


Figure 5 MIC (hatched bars) and MBC (solid bars) values for I33 -I35 and PMB (2) measured with *E. coli* (ATCC 10798).

FIGURE 6

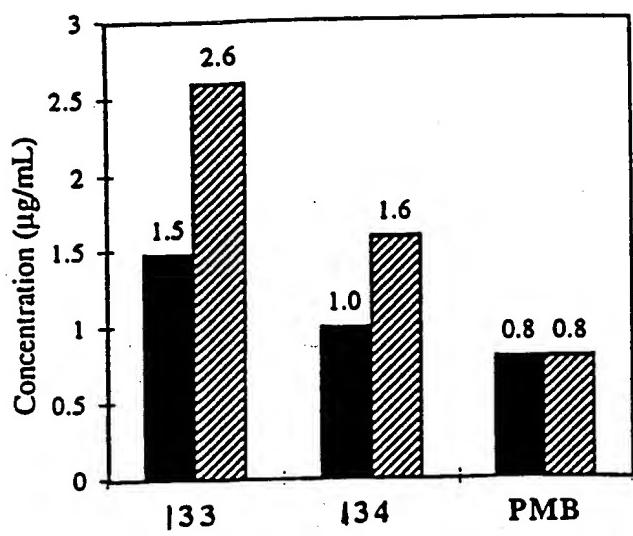


Figure 6 MIC (solid bars) values with *E. coli* (ATCC 10798) and concentrations required for half maximal luminescence (hatched bars) (see text) for I33, I34 and PMB (2).

FIGURE 7

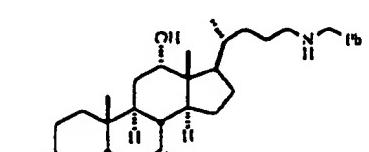
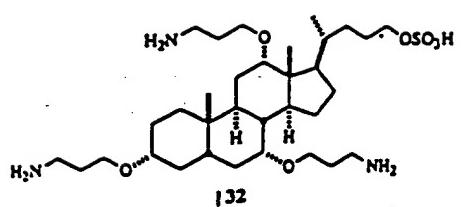


Fig. 8

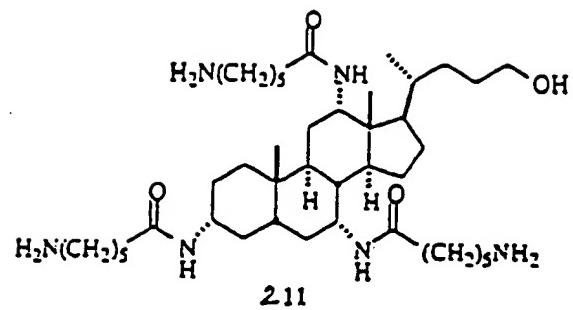


Fig. 9

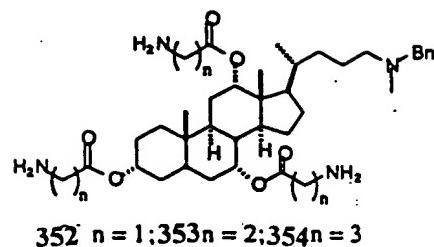


Fig. 10

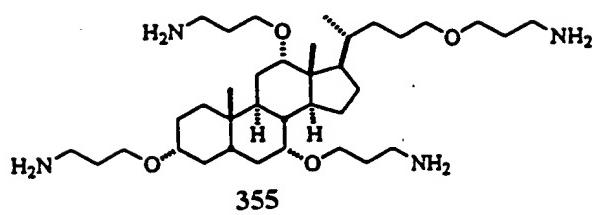


Fig. 11

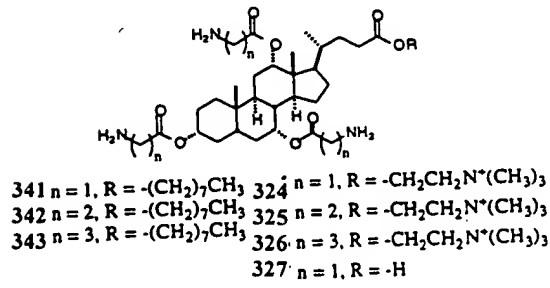


Fig. 12

